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nformation about California supplied upon application.

CALIFORNIA'S PROGRESS

18

TEN YEARS OF THE STATE'S DEVELOPMENT

Comparative Resources

THE State Board of Trade is enabled, through the kindness of Governor Budd, to give to the public the following very interesting letter from the Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific 'ompany, A. N. Towne. The showing made in this letter is highly grati-ying to Californians, and will be found very instructive to those interested n California's progress as well as to the student of California's resources. In the natter of statistical data it is one of the most valuable communications that has een sent forth from any source for a long time. In permitting its publication or the benefit of Californians and the information of inquiring millions, the 'alifornia State Board of Trade takes this method of expressing its obligations o Governor James H. Budd, to whom it is addressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2, 1895.

To His Excellency, HONORABLE J. H. BUDD,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.

MY DEAR SIR:—Mr. William H. Mills has read to me his communication to ou under date of the 30th ult., written in behalf of the California State Board f Trade, urging the expediency of temporarily removing the California exhibit, ow at their rooms in this city, to Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of exhibi-on at the Cotton States and International Exchange Exposition, to be held at he latter place in September, 1895, and while I cannot hope to add anything hat would strengthen the argument advanced by Mr. Mills in favor of this

proposition, as he is so well informed in regard to all these matters and invariably covers the entire ground of reasoning in respect to any position that he takes, I thought possibly in considering this question of placing before the visitors to the exposition at Atlanta these substantial evidences of our resources and possibilities, you might find it interesting to note a few statistics, compiled principally from United States Census Reports, demonstrating what a marvelous growth our State shows, particularly during the decade from 1880 to 1890.

My object in directing your attention to these figures is that they seem to speak most eloquently in favor of the proposition so strongly advocated by Mr. Mills, and since the prosperity of our most favored State, as clearly indicated by the State Board exhibit, and by the excess percentages herein shown, stands out so conspicuously as compared with the United States as a whole, I trust you will pardon my presumption in suggesting that we should all make a united effort by the combination of every possible interest in the direction of settling up our sparsely populated country, with a view of further developing the many resources of our State, to the end that the next ten years will show even greater progress than the decade herein referred to.

California stands to-day in the front rank of the great wheat and barley producing States of the Union, and we have discovered in horticulture a resource of even greater possibilities, as the following figures will show. Our gold and silver mines have produced in the aggregate $1,[illegible],000,000 and we are still mining about $1,000,000 per month; with the revival of hydraulic mining, this product will be very greatly increased. The entire output of quicksilver of the United States is mined in California, the total quicksilver product of this State to date amounting to 1,700,000 flasks, valued at $80,000,000. California produces about 40,000 tons of asphaltum, or 90 per cent of the total product of the United States annually. It also produces each year 8,000,000 pounds of borax, 100,000,000 brick, and large quantities of building stone. The total value of its mineral products other than gold, silver and quicksilver is about $5,000,000 per annum. The bulk of the coal used in California is imported from the North Pacific Coast and from foreign countries, about 75,000 tons being mined yearly in California. We have also an abundant supply of mineral waters, 800,000 gallons, valued at $250,000, being produced in 1890, and this industry promises rapid development.

The growth of agriculture, commercial, and industrial statistics in California, as compared with other portions of the country, is pretty well illustrated by the following comparisons:

AREA AND POPULATION.

The total land area of California is 157,801 square miles, or 100,992,640 acres, of which about 40 per cent, or say, 40,000,000 acres may be classed as "arable," or susceptible of cultivation.

California ranks twenty-second among the States in population, its growth in the past forty years as compared with the remainder of the country being as follows:

YEAR.	POPULATION CALIFORNIA.	POPULATION UNITED STATES.	RANK OF CALIFORNIA.
1850	92,597	23,191,876	29
1860	379,994	31,443,321	26
1870	560,247	38,558,371	24
1880	864,694	50,155,783	24
1890	1,208,139	62,622,250	22

From the above it will be seen that the percentage of increase in population in California for the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 40 per cent as compared with only 25 per cent for the whole United States.

California ranked fifteenth in railroad mileage in 1893, showing that, in proportion to its population, the State is abundantly supplied with railroad facilities. The number of miles of railroad within the State has increased from 23 in 1850 to 4,602 in 1893, the increase from 1880 to 1890 being 114 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent for the whole country.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The valuation of property in California has shown a remarkable growth in the last forty years, the total true valuation of real and personal property according to the census figures being as follows:

YEAR.	TOTAL TRUE VALUATION. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.	VALUATION PER CAPITA. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1850	$ 22,161,872	$ 7,135,780,228	$ 239	$ 308
1860	207,874,613	16,159,616,068	547	514
1870	633,757,017	30,068,518,507	1,140	780
1880	1,343,000,000	43,642,000,000	1,553	870
1890	2,533,733,627	65,037,091,197	2,097	1,036

For the period from 1880 to 1890 the total true valuation of property in California increased 88 per cent, against a similar increase of only 49 per cent for the whole United States, while the valuation per capita in California increased 35 per cent as compared with 19 per cent for the whole country. Although California ranks but twenty-second among the States in population, it ranks sixth in total wealth, or valuation of property. In this connection it is interesting to note that the tax rate per $100 on total assessed valuation decreased in California from $2.16 in 1880 to $1.70 in 1890, a falling off of 21 per cent. For the whole United States the tax increased from $1.83 to 1.85 in the period in question.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The total value of California imports and exports to date amounts to nearly $2,000,000,000, the bulk of which passed through the Port of San Fran-

cisco. The comparative growth of the imports and exports is illustrated in the following table:

YEAR.	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS. SAN FRANCISCO.	UNITED STATES.	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS. SAN FRANCISCO.	UNITED STATES.
1870	$15,982,549	$435,958,408	$13,385,991	$455,208,341
1880	35,221,751	667,954,746	31,845,712	823,946,353
1890	48,751,223	789,310,409	35,962,078	845,293,828

The increase in value of imports for the ten years, from 1880 to 1890, was 38 per cent for San Francisco, against 18 per cent for the whole United States; and in exports for the same period San Francisco shows an increase of 13 per cent as compared with only 3 per cent for the entire country. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from foreign countries at San Francisco shows an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 51 per cent as compared with an increase during the same period for the whole United States of only 10 per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

California manufactures have shown a remarkable growth since 1850, as the following comparative table will show:

YEAR	VALUATION OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1850	$ 12,862,522	$1,019,106,616
1870	66,594,556	4,232,325,442
1880	116,218,973	5,369,579,191
1890	213,403,996	9,370,167,624

This is, indeed, a remarkable showing, espcially since it is so little understood by our people. For the period from 1880 to 1890 the increase in output of manufactures for California was 84 per cent, as compared with 74 per cent for the whole United States, showing that we have more than kept pace with the remainder of the country, even with respect to our manufactures.

FARM STATISTICS.

The number of farms in California increased from 872 in 1850 to 52,894 in 1890; the increase from 1880 to 1890 was 47 per cent as compared with an increase of 14 per cent for the whole United States during the same period. For the period from 1880 to 1890 the total acreage in farms in California shows an increase of 29 per cent, as compared with 16 per cent for the whole United States, and for the same period the area of improved land in farms in California increased 15 per cent.

From 1880 to 1890 the value of land, fences and building on farms in California increased 166 per cent against an increase of only 32 per cent for the whole United States while the value of farm implements and machinery increased 74

per cent in California and only 25 per cent in the entire country. The value of live stock on farms in California increased from $35,500,417 in 1880 to $60,259,230 in 1890, or 70 per cent, while in the same period the value of live stock in the whole country increased but 46 per cent. California ranks fourteenth in the value of its live stock, first in the number of sheep on ranches, and ninth in the number of horses on farms. As regards stock-raising, there is no country, considering all the conditions, climatic or otherwise, so favorable as California. Our horses, in every test, as you well know, have proven themselves fully up to the best standard of horses bred in the famous Blue Grass regions of Kentucky.

FARM PRODUCTS.

California ranks tenth in the United States in the value of its farm products. The increase in total value of all farm products in California, as compared with some of the principal agricultural States, and with the United States is shown by the census figures as follows:

	YEAR 1890.	YEAR 1880.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
CALIFORNIA	$ 87,033,290.	$ 59,721,425	46%	
New York	161,593,009.	178,025,695		9%
Illinois	184,759,013	203,980,137		9%
Iowa	159,347,844	136,103,473	17%	
Pennsylvania	121,328,348	129,760,476		7%
Ohio	133,232,498	156,777,152		15%
Missouri	109,751,624	95,912,662	14%	
Indiana	94,759,262	114,707,082		17%
Michigan	83,651,390	91,159,858		8%
Mississippi	73,342,995	63,701,844	15%	
Alabama	66,240,190	56,872,994	16%	
Kentucky	65,948,485	63,850,153	3%	
Wisconsin	70,990,645	72,779,496		2%
Arkansas	43,128,155	43,796,261	21%	
North Carolina	54,070,530	51,729,611		4%
Virginia	42,244,458	45,726,221		8%
UNITED STATES	2,460,107,454	2,213,402,564	11%	

WHEAT.

In 1893, California ranked third in the United States in the quantity of wheat produced. The average farm value of wheat per bushel last year (1894) was 67 cents, which is higher than in any other section of the United States. The average for the whole country being only 49 cents. From 1889 to 1894 the increase in California wheat production was 41 per cent against an increase of only 1 per cent for the whole United States. In 1889 there was grown in California 9 per cent of the whole crop of the entire country. The bulk of the California wheat product is shipped to foreign countries through the Port of San Francisco, the total value of this trade being one-fourth of the total wheat exports from the

United States to foreign countries. Nearly all of the wheat is exported to Great Britian, though considerable of it is sent to China and Central American ports.

BARLEY.

California is the leading barley producing State in the country, producing in 1890, 22 per cent of the entire barley crop of the United States. Although large quantities of barley are consumed at home in the feeding of horses, hogs, and cattle (this cereal in this respect occupying the same place which oats does in the East), a considerable amount of it is exported by sea and sent overland to the Eastern States, California barley having a high reputation among brewers.

HAY.

In 1894, California ranked fourth in the production of hay. From 1880 to 1890 the production in this State increased 184 per cent against 53 per cent increase for the whole United States. The total value of the hay crop of California in 1894 was $30,529,647.

HOPS.

In 1890 California ranked third in the production of hops, being exceeded only by New York and Washington, and in that year this State produced 17 per cent of all the hops grown in the country. The rapid growth of the hop production, the amounts being stated in pounds, is shown by the table hereunder:

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1850		3,497,029
1860	80	10,991,996
1870	625,064	25,456,669
1880	1,444,077	26,546,378
1890	6,547,338	39,171,270

From 1880 to 1890, the hop production of California increased 234 per cent, while in the same period the total production of the United States increased but 48 per cent. Since 1890 the California production of hops has increased 50 per cent, the greater part of the product being shipped overland to the Eastern States.

VEGETABLES.

California produces about 2 per cent of the potatoes grown in the country. The California potato crop increased from 10,292 bushels in 1850, to 3,571,488 bushels in 1893. This State produces 23 per cent of the beans grown in the entire country, ranking second in the United States in this respect in 1890. The Cali-

fornia bean crop for 1893 amounted to 72,000,000 lbs., equal to 3,600 carloads of ten tons each, or equivalent to a train 25 miles long. The total shipments of California vegetables to eastern points by rail in 1893 were: potatoes 16,687 tons; beans, 24,481, tons; other vegetables, 23,639 tons; a total equivalent to a train, each car loaded with ten tons of vegetables, 47 miles in length.

FRUIT.

The development of the orchard industries of California in the past twenty years has been most remarkable. The total value of orchard and vineyard products is about $30,000,000 annually; the output is increasing each year, and, with the extension of eastern market for our California fruits, the possibilities of California in this connection seem almost unlimited. The following comparisons of eastbound shipments out of the State is most interesting:

Green, deciduous fruits	1871—	1,832,310 lbs	1893—159,905,000 lbs.
Citrus fruit	1876—	2,000,000 "	1893— 61,514,000 "
Dried fruit	1875—	548,227 "	1893— 82,476,800 "
Raisins	187 —	220 "	1893— 74,788,000 "
Canned goods	1872—	182,090 "	1893— 55,681,400 "

In addition to the above, there was moved locally in 1893 by the Southern Pacific Company lines alone 234,418,000 lbs. of green fruit; 42,990,000 lbs. of dried fruit, and 15,842,000 lbs. canned goods. Estimating 5 lbs. of green fruit to 1 of dried fruit, and 3 lbs. of grapes equal to 1 of raisins, the total orchard and vineyard products of California amounted to about 1,500,000,000 lbs. in 1893, and the output for 1894 was very considerably larger than this. To further illustrate the magnitude of the orchard industry in California, it may be said that this prodigious amount is sufficient to fill a train of cars, each with 10 tons of freight, of over 500 miles in length, or more than half the distance from New York to Chicago.

WINE.

California produces much more wine than any other State in the Union, there being made in this State in 1890 more than 60 per cent of the entire output of the country. Experts from abroad acknowledge that the quality of the average grade of French and German wines is not superior to that of California wines, and agree that this State has a great future in the manufacture of wine as well as brandy. California wines are coming into general use throughout the United States, our yield having shown a development as follows:

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1875	4,000,000 gals.	12,000,000 gals.
1880	10,000,000 gals.	27,000,000 gals.
1890	18,000,000 gals.	23,000,000 gals.

The production of California from 1880 to 1890 increased 80 per cent, while th output of the entire country remained stationary.

California produces annually about 2,000,000 gals. brandy, or three-fourths o the entire production of the United States. The brandy production of Californi is rapidly increasing and finds a ready market in the Eastern States and in Eu rope.

BEET SUGAR.

California easily ranks first among the States in the production of beet sugar its output in 1894 being nearly 80 per cent of the entire product of the country From an output of 1,200,000 lbs. of beet sugar in 1883, the manufacture of beet su gar in this State has made rapid progress in the past ten years and promises a large development in the future, the production in the last three years in pounds being:

YEAR	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1892	8,175,438 lbs	12,004,838 lbs.
1893	21,801,288 "	27,083,288 "
1894	35,088,969 "	45,191,296 "

From 1892 to 1894 the increase in the California production was 329 per cent as compared with an increase of 276 per cent for the whole United States, including California. This industry in this State is only in its infancy, and I would hesitate to attempt to prophesy our possibilities in this direction lest you might deem me visionary, but the figures showing a two years' growth speak for themselves.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In 1890 California ranked fifth among the States in the production of honey, and its output is yearly increasing. The following figures are self-explanatory.

YEAR	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1879	294,326 lbs	14,702,816 lbs.
1889	574,029 "	25,741,485 "
1890	3,920,889 "	63,894,186 "

The production of honey in California since 1890 has increased to 6,000,000 pounds annually.

From 1880 to 1890 the egg production of California increased 137 per cent against an increase for the whole country of 79 per cent. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of this industry, eastern eggs in large quantities are still imported into this State, and there is a most promising field for enterprise for the local production of eggs in this State.

From 1880 to 1890 California shows an increase in the amount of butter produced on farms of 90 per cent against an increase of only 32 per cent for the whole United States. From 1880 to 1890 the amount of cheese produced on farms

in California shows an increase of 51 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 31 per cent for the entire country. In 1890 California ranked second among the States in the production of cheese on farms. The milk production of California increased from 3,693,021 gallons in 1870 to 12,353,178 gallons in 1880, and to 111,191,186 gallons in 1890, an increase for the last decade of 800 per cent.

In the way of other farm products, I am confident that there are most promising possibilities in California for the culture of cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibres, and it has been at least partially shown that tobacco of a superior quality can be produced in California, but the attention of our limited number of people has been fixed upon other objects.

WOOL.

California each year ranks either first or second in the production of wool, this State producing in 1890 about 13 per cent of the total product of wool of the Union. The growth of this product is illustrated below.

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1850	5,520 lbs.	51,516,959 lbs.
1860	2,683,109 "	60,264,913 "
1890	24,092,954 "	191,278,084 "

LUMBER.

The lumbering interests of California are constantly on the increase. The sawed lumber produced, in feet board measure, compare as follows:

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1880	304,795,000	18,091,356,000
1890	517,781,000	27,863,000,000

During this period the amount of sawed lumber produced in California increased 70 per cent, against an increase of 54 per cent for the whole United States. About 18 per cent of the area of California is termed "forest" and 27 per cent "brush" land, the remainder being classed as "open country." This would show an area of forest land of 18,000,000 acres, or 4 per cent of the total forest area of the United States. Besides the large quantities of lumber used locally for domestic purposes, California lumber finds a growing market in the Eastern States, and much of it is exported to Europe and Australia, Central America, Mexico, South America, and the Islands of the Pacific. The supply is adequate for many years to come, and the belt of California redwood is especially considered as one of the most productive and valuable in the world.

GENERAL FACTS.

Taking the results as indicated by the foregoing data, a few general facts deduced therefrom, for purposes of comparison, present a unique picture, bringing

out these striking illustrations more conspicuously to the eye, and impressing
all the more deeply with their magnitude, and forcing one to the conclus
that California is a most progressive State: that it has more than kept pace
the growth of its various industries with the rest of the United States, stateme
of prominent Eastern people to the contrary notwithstanding; that its handful
people spread out over this vast and fertile territory are imbued with energetic p
pose, and are determined to gain in rank in our prosperity in comparison with
other States of the Union, just as we have been doing with such marvelous stri
during the past years, as indicated by the foregoing statistics. The census
1890 shows that the area of California is 4.4 per cent of the total area of
United States, with only 1.9 per cent of the total population, but to appreci
what our people are actually doing, please note these figures most careful
Area of improved land in farms 3.4 per cent; mileage of railroads in the Sta
2.6 per cent; valuation of property in California is 3.9 per cent of the to
for the United States; value of farms and live stock, 4.8 per ce
value of farm products, 3.5 per cent; output of manufactures, 2.3 per ce
California produces annually 38 per cent of the gold; 2.1 of the silv
all of the quicksilver; 93 per cent of the asphaltum; 4 per cent of the stone;
of the mineral water, and 1 per cent of the petroleum; yet the last mentioned
ticle has just commenced in its development. Keeping in mind all the time t
we have less than 2 per cent of the population, there is grown in California 8.7
cent of the wheat produced in the United States; 22 per cent of the barley;
per cent of the oats; 17 per cent of the hops; 1.7 per cent of the broom corn;
per cent of the beans; 60 per cent of the wine; 100 per cent of the raisins; 10
cent of the wool; 6.1 per cent of the honey; 1.7 per cent of the eggs; 2.6 per c
of the butter; 2.1 per cent of the cheese, and 2.1 per cent of the milk produced
the United States. California has within its borders 2.7 per cent of the hors
2.4 per cent of the mules and asses; 2.6 per cent of the oxen, cows, and other c
tle; 1 per cent of the swine, and 6.9 per cent of the sheep in the United States

Now, in the face of these figures, who will say that we have not a wond
fully prosperous future before us? And it seems to be all important that we sho
leave no stone unturned, especially when so little money is involved, as will
incident to bringing the elaborate display of the State Board of Trade to A
lanta, to bring before the frugal toilers of the Southern States these marked e
dences of our natural wealth, thereby inducing immigration from among the
terprising classes to come among us and help us develop the manifold resour
which nature has bestowed upon this most favored State.

I beg pardon for inflicting this long letter upon you, my only purpose bei
in the direction of presenting some figures to you in a concise manner that mig
otherwise escape your notice, in the hope that they may help to guid- you
your judgment of the matter in question. You are at liberty to use these figur
or this letter, in any manner that may meet with your pleasure.

Yours Very Truly,

(Signed) A. N. TOWNE.

Educational.

THE following interesting data, which the State Board of Trade is enabled to present with the second edition of this popular pamphlet, speaks for itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15, 1895.

MR. J. A. FILCHER,
Secretary and General Manager
State Board of Trade, City.

DEAR SIR:—Our mutual friend, Mr. John J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co., who has always shown a marked interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of this State, has called upon me and suggests that in connection with my letter to Governor Budd, which you have considered of sufficient importance to have published for the edification of the people generally, that some statistics in relation to educational matters in California in comparison with the rest of the United States, would be very interesting, particularly to Eastern people, among whom Mr. Valentine would like to distribute several thousand copies of this pamphlet. Therefore, I have prepared the following data which is submitted for your consideration.

EDUCATION.

The educational advantages in California are doubtless unsurpassed by any other State in the Union, and, on the basis of population California expends more each year for the education of its school children than any other State, and pays a higher average rate of compensation to its teachers than elsewhere in the country. The following figures, furnished by the United States Commissioner of Education, pertaining to public School statistics of California and of the whole United States, are, from a comparative standpoint, interesting.

ESTIMATED NUMBER CHILDREN FROM 5 to 18 YEARS OF AGE.

YEAR	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1872	150,200	12,565,600
1882	228,900	15,761,170
1893	308,600	19,552,491
Increase 1893 over 1882	35%	24%

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1872	94,720	7,815,396
1882	164,024	10,241,573
1893	232,501	13,516,719
Increase 1893 over 1882	50%	32%

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN EACH 100 of POPULATION FROM 5 to 18 YEARS OF AGE ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YEAR	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1872	63	92
1882	73	65
1893	75	69

The average daily attendance during 1893 amounted to 68 per cent of the to number enrolled in California and 66 per cent of the total number enrolled in United States.

AVERAGE DURATION OF SCHOOL, IN DAYS.

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1872	127.6	133.4
1882	155.4	131.2
1893	160.2	136.72

The average school term is longer in California than in any other section the country, with the exception of the New England States.

TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' SALARIES.

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.		UNITED STATES.	
	TEACHERS.	SALARIES.	TEACHERS.	SALARIES.
1872	2,301	$1,321,949	229,921	$ 45,9.5,681
1882	3,777	2,456,311	299,079	60,594,933
1893	6,136	4,055,588	383,010	104,090,607

The number of teachers from 1882 to 1893 increased 62 per cent in Californi against an increase at 28 per cent in the whole country, and in the same peri California shows an increase of 65 per cent in the compensation paid teache The average annual salary per teacher in 1893 was $661 in California, as compar with an average of only $272 for the whole country, or less than half as much paid in California. Although this State ranked in 1893 only 24th in the numb of teachers employed, it ranked 7th in the amount paid to them for their service

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTAINING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1872	$1,881,333	$ 74,234,476
1882	3,122,666	88,690,466
1893	5,709,687	162,794,948
Increase 1893 over 1872	204%	117%

In the amount expended for the maintenance of its public schools in 1893, Ca ifornia was exceeded only by the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massa chusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, all of which have a far larger popu lation than this State.

A striking example of the high standard of excellence of the public school edu cation of the children of California is found in the following table, showing th amounts expended on the maintenance of public schools by the States named all of them having a greater population than contained within the borders California

STATE.	POPULATION CENSUS OF 1890.	AMOUNT EXPENDED ON MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, YEAR 1893.
California	1,208,130	$5,709,687
Missouri	2,679,184	5,705,110
Indiana	2,192,404	5,609,655
Minnesota	1,301,826	4,692,891
Wisconsin	1,686,880	4,678,689
Kansas	1,427,096	4,250,000
Texas	2,235,523	3,925,000
New Jersey	1,444,933	3,834,103
Kentucky	1,858,635	2,385,000
Virginia	1,655,980	1,798,153
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,647,799
Georgia	1,837,353	1,631,221
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,192,344
Alabama	1,513,017	890,000
North Carolina	1,617,947	699,329

In this connection the following data, compiled from the United States census 890, relative to public schools, is interesting:

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	PER HEAD OF POPULATION. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.	PER CAPITA OF PUPILS ENROLLED. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1880	$3.51	$1.59	$18.77	$ 7.99
1890	4.24	2.24	23.00	11.93

California leads all other States in amount expended on maintenance of public ools per head of population, being almost twice the average of the entire ntry.

hat the quality of the buildings used for school purposes in California has erially increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890 is shown by the fact, although the total school enrollment increased but 37 per cent, the value of ol buildings increased from $6,949,983 in 1880 to $13,624,143 in 1890, or 96 per .

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

According to reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, the ber of teachers in theological, law, medical, and liberal art colleges, and in ges for women, compares as follows:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS. CALIFORNIA.	UNITED STATES.
1886	307	10,000	2,697	116,527
1890	428	13,839	4,147	170,487
1892	505	15,726	4,551	188,056
Increase 1892 over 1886	65%	57%	11%	13%

The above table shows that, in the higher institutions of learning, we are pro sing more rapidly than the remainder of the country, and that our quota of the higher colleges is evidenced by the fact, though we have than 2 per cent of the population of the whole country, it has 2.4 per cent of

the pupils attending the colleges, and 3.2 per cent of the teachers employed instruct them; and, as is well known, the quality of the instruction to be obtained at our higher universities will compare very favorably with any similar institutions in the United States. Since the year 1892 large increases have been made in the number of pupils attending universities and colleges in the State of California.

I have also prepared for your information, so that it may catch the eye more readily, a graphic chart, illustrating the general facts contained in the closing portion of my letter to Governor Budd, which is attached hereto.

Yours truly,

A. N. TOWNE.

Diagram of Comparative Resources.

The relative importance of certain Californian industries in comparison with totals for the United States, as shown by the census of 1890 and other data as set forth under the head of "General Facts" in preceding letter to Governor Budd from Mr. Towne, is graphically pictured hereunder (the total for the United States being taken as 100 per cent, and the percentage for California in each case representing its ratio to the whole country). The value of this illustration is more apparent when, in noting the percentage opposite each heading, it is remembered that the population of California represents only 1.9 per cent of the total for the United States.

CALIFORNIA.	PER CENT.
POPULATION	1.9
Miles of Railroad	2.6
Area	4.6
Improved land in Farms	3.3
Value of	
Output of Manufactures	2.2
Farm Products	3.5
All Property	3.9
Farms and Live Stock.	4.
Imports and Exports	5.
PRODUCTIONS.	
Minerals:	
Gold	33.0
Silver	2.
Quicksilver	100.0
Asphaltum	93.0
Stone	4.
Mineral Waters	6.5
Petroleum.	1.9
Cereals:	
Wheat	8.7
Barley	22.9
Oats	1.6
Rye	0.8
Hay	5.6
Hops	17.
Broom Corn.	1.7
Beans	23.0
Vine	69.0
Raisins	100.0
Beet Sugar	80.0
Wool.	10.0
Honey	6.7
Eggs	1.7
Butter on Farms	2.6
Cheese on Farms.	2.
Milk	2.1
Live Stock:	
Horses	2.7
Mules and Asses	2.4
Oxen, Cows and other cattle.	2.6
Swine	1.6
Sheep	6.9
Sawed Lumber Produced	1.6
Expended on Public Schools.	3.5